REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,331.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs.	42
Half Year	,,	24
Three Months	,,	14
One Month	,,	5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—		
First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do	,,	2 8
Third do	,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 12 As.

Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8	As. per Line.
Second do	4½	,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½	,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 9th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain C. G. Pearse, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

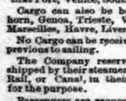
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 12th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain W. E. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 9th August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. Cousins, Commander, will sail for Liverpool via Suez Canal on the 8th August.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL, 1st Class....Rs. 500 | Exclusive of
,, SUEZ 1st ,, ,, ,, 350 | Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to

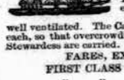
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 6th July 1872.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.



THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above early in SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING OF WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500
,, ,, SUEZ.....,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 12th August. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 17th July 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	£15	£7	
Suez	30	22	8	Including Wines.
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 8	0 12	0 4	0 8	0 8

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CELLA, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DEL. VERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Cella.

Bombay, 5th August 1872.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Screw-Steamship ALBATROSS, expected to reach Bombay about the beginning of September next.

This Steamer is classed in "Lloyd's Register of Shipping as double A 1; and the following are the particulars of her dimensions, extracted from the "Underwriters' Registry":—

982 tons. Measurement

Length.....241·0 ft.
Breadth.....29·1 ft.
Depth of hold..14·8 ft.

990-981

Engines, 2 Hor. D. A. Sts. 40-24-100 H. P., built and engined in 1859 by JOHN KEY, Kirealdy.

As the ALBATROSS has been loaded at Bombay twice, her carrying capacity and high character are well-known.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT

To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA and the Lt. GOVERNOR the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hummum Street ..... Bombay.
Argyll House ..... Simla.
East Street ..... Poona.

Orders for Up-country not accompanied with Remittance will not be attended to.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

15 bales Grey Shirtings 8lb.
4 ,, ,, Mulmulians.
10 cases Prints.
2 ,, Dhooties.
1 ,, Spanish Stripes.
20 Bales Mule Twist, No. 40.
About 2 candies Dholiera and Hingunghaut Cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th August 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Notice is hereby given, that (unless previously sold by private contract) a sale by Public Auction will take place on the dates hereafter named, by order of the mortgagee, of the undermentioned properties, in two lots, on their respective premises.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, at No. 50, Parsee Bazaar Street, in the Fort of Bombay.

The sale will be conducted by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.

Firstly.—THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m. precisely, on the premises, all that piece of land or ground, situate in Mody Street, in the sub-district of the Fort of the town of Bombay, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house (No. 37) thereon erected, and bounded on the east by Mody street aforesaid, on the west by a sweepers' passage and property of Moteeshaw, on the north by the property of Framjee Bomanjee, and on the south by the property of Cowerjee Hormusjee Bhabha, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Jamsetjee Cursetjee Butteewalla and others, and are now in the possession of the said Dinshaw Manockjee and his tenants.

Secondly.—On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., precisely, on the premises, all that piece of land situate at Pinjapore road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the town of Bombay, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house (Nos. 89 and 90) thereon erected, bounded on the east by Pinjapore road aforesaid, on the west by a sweepers' passage and the property of the Pinjapore, on the north by the property of the Pinjapore, and on the south by the property of the Pinjapore, containing by admeasurement 6-9-5-8th square yards or thereabouts, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Jamsetjee Cursetjee Butteewalla and others, and are now in the possession of the said Dinshaw Manockjee and his tenants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SALE of all that piece of Government LAND, with the messuage thereon, situate at Lohar Chawl Street, wherein the Fort of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1167, and assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 33, formerly occupied by the late Rugonath Shamrao Senoy and lately by Mungesh Rugoonath Senoy, which was advertised in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 20th ultimo, to be sold on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, is POSTPONED.—Dated this 6th day of August 1872.

THACKER AND CHALK,
Solicitors for Jeeva Anunda, Foola Jeeva and Ashla Tokur, the Surviving Mortgagees of the above property.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 19th and 20th instant, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. DUVAL, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th August 1872.

KOUSANIE TEAS
Of Season 1871-72.

Souchong and Kousanie Mixture.

Cash Rs. 4 Packet of 2 lbs. Credit Rs. 4-8

Hyson and Orange Pekoe.

Cash Rs. 2-4 Packet of 1 lb. Credit Rs. 2-8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. NEUBERG, GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

WINES.

PORT WINE, old, full-bodied, by direct importation from Oporto	per doz.	Rs. 24
SHERRY, very Dry,—Green Seal, from Butler & Son.	,,	25
Do. Stout, Rich,—Red Seal	,,	27
Do. Extra fine, Dry,—Yellow Seal	,,	30
Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres	,,	20

GERMAN WINES.

By H. & G. HIRSCH, of Mayence-on-the-Rhine.

STILL HOCK.

HOCHHEIMER, 1872	per doz. quarts	40
NEROBERGER	,, ,,	33
RAUENTHALER	,, ,,	32
RUDESHEIMER	,, ,,	24
NIERSTEINER	,, ,,	21
HOCHHEIMER	,, ,,	18
WALPOLZHEIMER (Red)	,, ,,	18
GEISENHEIMER	,, ,,	18
Ditto	,, pints	10
RIESLING	,, quarts	15

CLARET.

By Th. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz. quarts	10
Ditto ditto ditto	,, pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	,, quarts	16
Ditto ditto ditto	,, pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	,, quarts	16
St. JULIEN do. do.	,, pints	8
MUSCAT, superfine Dessert Wine	,, pints	16
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	,, quarts	21

BURGUNDIES,

By J. PODEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1862	per doz. quarts	48
POMMARD	,, ,,	28
SAVIGNY	,, ,,	25
CHABLIS	,, ,,	18

CHAMPAGNE.

GRAND VIN DE CABINET, a very superior Dry Wine, by JOHN NEUBERG & Co., Rheims	per doz. quarts	40
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	,, pints	21
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vaubun Freres	,, quarts	30
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	,, pints	16

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

NONPAREIL	per doz. quarts	28
Do.	,, pints	15

Th. BICHE-LATOUR'S

CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

COGNAC VIEUX A-1 White Label	per doz. Rs.	24
Do. Do. ,, Green Label	,, ,, ,,	27

Mr. N. has just received another consignment of these celebrated Brandies, which he can confidently recommend as being pure Grape Cognac.

JUST LANDED, PER STEAMER ÆGEAN,

GUINNESS' STOUT,

By SPARKES and MOLINE.

Quarts in Original Cases of 4 doz., per doz.	Rs.	5 12
,, in single dozens	,,	6 0
Pints in Original Cases of 8 doz., per doz.	,,	3 12
,, in single dozens	,,	4 0

For Special Price List, apply to

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE VEHAR MAIN will be CLOSED from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. on THURSDAY next, the 8th instant.

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Acting Executive Municipal Engineer.

6th August 1872.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—This Company having been wound up, the FINAL ACCOUNTS are now in the HANDS of the REGISTRAR of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

C. DOUGLAS,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th August 1872.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 14th instant, for the PURCHASE of about 500 tons of SCRAP CAST IRON, now lying at the Company's Stores at Parell, where the Iron can be seen on application to the Storekeeper.

C. CURREY,
Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 6th August 1872.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the Principal Physicians and Surgeons; of a pale straw-colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell; is taken free by without causes or the other unpleasan symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure, fresh oil* from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of pulmonary consumption than any agent, medicinal, dietetic, or regimimal, that has yet been employed."—Dr. WILLIAMS.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES; Capsuled and labelled with the Trade Mark of TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5 Rampart Row, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of August 1872, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1872.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., and Poorunmull Chimniram, Esq., who retire, the first being eligible for re-election.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year.

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th August 1872.

J. & C. White & Co.'s SHERRIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
PALE DINNER, an excellent light dry wine for general family use, per doz.	22	8	25	0
VINO DE PASTO, a full-bodied generous Dinner Wine	26	0	29	0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well known "White Seal" brand), a richly flavoured mellow Wine	28	0	31	0
MANZANILLA, delicate and very dry, in high esteem among connoisseurs as the "Convent" Wine	34	0	38	0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a soft, pure, delicate wine (genuine juice of the grape, which cheaper wines offered as Amontillado usually are not)	38	0	42	0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO; this *ne plus ultra* of Sherries may fairly be said to be unequalled for delicacy, dryness and aroma	44	0	48	0

J. & C. White & Co.'s PORTS.

FINE PORT, a sound good wine, with full body and flavour. Quarts, per doz.	27	0	30	0
Do. Pints, ,,	16	0	18	0
SUPERIOR PORT, a first-class rich old wine, with fine bouquet. (Suitable for invalids.) Quarts, per dozen	34	0	38	0
Pints, Do. ,,	19	0	21	0

AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. FRANCIS FREDERICK LIDDERDALE in our Firm CEASED on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. ROBERT BAUMBACH has been admitted a PARTNER from THIS DATE.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1872.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be HELD at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of AUGUST next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, or the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To declare a Dividend, and to determine the amount to be carried to Reserve Fund.
3. To elect Directors for the ensuing year, in room of Walter Lang, Esq., and Captain G. F. Henry, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To sanction the establishment of a Branch of the Bank at Wadwan.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th July 1872.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c.:—

For a Message to

BOMBAY	Rs.	10 8
CALCUTTA	,,	10 8
MADRAS	,,	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	,,	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.
BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

FOUR PER CENT. PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCK GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL FOR INDIA.

The NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Bombay, is now prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS for this STOCK in SUMS of £100 or any multiple thereof, at par.

The Stock is irredeemable, and the interest of four per cent. per annum is perpetual. It is guaranteed by the Secretary of State in Council for India, and is payable half yearly on 1st January and 1st July IN STERLING, the Warrants being posted direct to the holders of the Stock.

At the present rates of Sterling Exchange this Stock yields a little over 4 per cent. Interest, and (the Interest being payable in Sterling) makes a good Investment for people retiring to England. The £20 Shares of the Original Five per Cent. Stock of the E. B. R. Company stand at present in Calcutta at Rs. 245 per Share.

Applications should be accompanied by remittances made payable to "The National Bank of India," when a Provisional Receipt will be issued, pending the arrival of the Stock Certificates.

Bombay, 31st July 1872.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

OF THE FINEST PONDICHERRY AND COCONADA TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR

MESSRS. GORDON AND ESSAI.

JUST RECEIVED, PER HIMALAYA,

"Indian" Cigars, per 1,000	Rs.	19	
"Long" Cheroots	,,	17	
Short thick	,,	14	
After Tiffin	,,	13	

DAILY EXPECTED.

Burma Muster, per 1,000		10
Babington ,, ,,		14
Sedan ,, ,,		17
Leisure Hour ,, ,,		17
Havanna Shape ,, ,,		19

SAMPLES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUMERS of KEROSINE OIL, FLOUR, AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.

FOR SALE.

Imported direct Ex American Ship NONANTUM.

KEROSINE OIL, Devoe's best refined, in Patent Cans with Screw Nozzles

BEST FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, in Dwarf Boxes containing 20 to 23 lbs. each.

BEST REFINED SPIRITS of TURPENTINE.

BEST FRESH SWEET AMERICAN FLOUR, "Field's Extra" Brand, in Barrels.

ALSO ON HAND,

PRESERVED MILK, PEACHES, GREEN CORN, PEAS and LOBSTERS.

AMERICAN STREET LAMPS, fitted with Burners for Kerosine Lights, well adapted for Street Lighting and large Buildings.

For Terms apply to the Undersigned.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

Bombay, 26th June 1872.

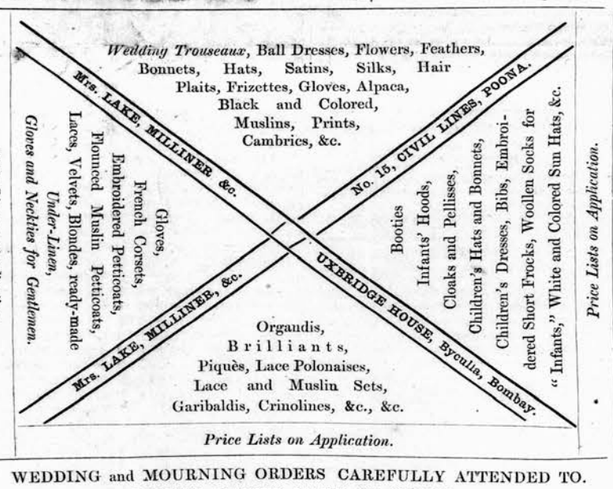
NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE,

SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 15, CIVIL LINES,
POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c., that she has just opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most Elegant and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest Novelties of the season, *which have been specially selected for her from the best Paris and London Houses.*



WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER.
ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or Poona.

No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA,
AND
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

1st July, 1872.

MONSOON.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of SHIRTINGS, WATERPROOFS, TWEEDS, &c., just received per s.s. PESHAWAR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATERPROOFS.

Coats	Rs.	16 0
Leggings	,,	6 8
Caps	,,	3 8

SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	Rs.	9 8
	Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	,,	8 8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	,,	6 8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	,,	60 0
	Badha 's White ,, ,,	,,	60 0
	Badham's Spun Silk ,, ,,	,,	12 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Sucs, per doz	,,	6 8
	Fall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz.	,,	6 8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	,,	12 8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	,,	14 8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	,,	16 0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	,,	4 8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	,,	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	,,	26 0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	,,	6 0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	,,	11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	,,	16 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	,,	19 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	,,	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	,,	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	,,	22 0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	,,	35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	,,	15 8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	,,	12 8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat	,,	5 8
	Black Felt Wurthing, Isis, and Derby	,,	6 0
	Black Felt Cantab and Stanhope	,,	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	,,	6 8
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	,,	25 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	,,	18 0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats	,,	15 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab	,,	2 8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	,,	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	,,	1 8
	The Windsor	,,	2 8
	The Romal Satin"	,,	3 0
TIES	Black Ecllinton and Tom-Thumb	,,	1 0
	Coloured ,, ,,	,,	1 8
	White Dress Ties, from	,,	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	,,	5 8
	,, ,, Coloured Borders	,,	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from	,,	10 8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).		
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.		
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.		
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.		

BADHAM AND CO.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOON, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS:—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style	Rs.	12 8	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	,,	8 8	
Ditto Superior Quality	,,		,, 25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted	Rs.	18 8	,, 30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	,,	12 8	
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers	,,		,, 16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits	Rs.	10 to	,, 18
Winsey, all-Wool, Silk and Wool Shirts	,,	5 to	,, 9

HOSIERY,

English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woolen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.
UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO REGULATION.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest Weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs.	20
Drab do.	,,	30

For Waterproof Suit send size of Chest, Height, and Cash.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian remedy are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the system. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE.

POONA GRAND HORSE SHOW, 1872, WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER, FOR SIX DAYS.

HORSES to be exhibited should arrive at POONA not later than the MORNING of SATURDAY, 21st September.

Intending Exhibitors should give notice to the Secretary on or before 1st September.

J. E. OLIPHANT,
Honorary Secretary.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED PER SHARE (10 PER CENT.) will be PAID to Registered Shareholders, on and after MONDAY, the 6th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st August 1872.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the Secretaries, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of declaring an INTERIM DIVIDEND.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 7th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 31st July 1872.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMANDS for Mofussil Press shares continue. Bank of Bombay shares steady. Government Paper unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Nr. of Shares	Nomal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	732½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ees. Issue	212½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,220 nl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	325 nl.
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Charte. ed Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	Nil.	Nationa. Bank of India.	117
10,000	250	all	12 do	Orienta. bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	253
.....	£20	109·7·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,535
8,000	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	119
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	845
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	427½

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,215
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,050
250	5,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	315
150	15,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,000
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,100
300	500	all	55½do.	Do New	560
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,030
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
800	1,880	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.	6,800
350	2,000	all	200 "	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	350 "	Fort Press Co.	8,800
300	2,000	1,800	30 pc.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,000
200	1,000	all	200 pc.	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 pc.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,000
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc.	Imperial Press Co.	1,050
300	5,000	2,000	100 pc.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,130
200	400	350	60 pc.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	630
150	2,500	all	250 pc.	Prince of Wales Press	2,450
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,020
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,500	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,225

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co.	1,500
600	1,250	all	50p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,230
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,325
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,325
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	875
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	250
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,500
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	1,900
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,010
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,035
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,...
600	2,500	2,400	216p.c.	Royal	1,900

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
40,000	50	all	4½ p ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 pc.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 pc.	Mechanics Fld'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 pc.	Preacher & Co	400 xd
3,000	250	all	6 pc.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay 8
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	12	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	1s. 11¼d. to 3/16d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11¾.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11¾
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight...	100¾
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99 3/16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight...	99¼
China	60 Do. do....	224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	209
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch...	16-13-6 to 16-14
AustralianGold ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	...112½ to 112¾
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	...104½
Four per cent	...101½ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	...106
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1886-87	...103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	...100½
10 years' do. do.	... 105
5 years' do. do.	...103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	...112
Do. Do. Market Rate	... 112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	... 91
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	... 91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	119½

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH AUGUST.

London..	Cotton ... ... Cases ... ... Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ... Wooden Ships ... Myrabolns & Coir bls Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. £1 17s. 6d. £1 17s. 6d. £1 10s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton ... ... Coffee	No ship.
Overland...Steamers		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 13s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton ... Opium ... Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. Rs. 35 to 30 per chest Rs 4) per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 to 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Canute	Mathias ...	Calcutta.

The ship Benefactress, Gibbs, to Zanzibar, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS—6TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Canute, 248 pieces deal planks, Shapoorjee Cowerjee.

FROM LONDON.

Kingdom of Fife, 5 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Mara (s), 10 cases still lock, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Hadden Hall, 10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Sittingbourne (s), 24 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

British Statesman, 2 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Teviot Dale, 3 cases cognac, and 1 case claret, Cutler Palmer & Co.

Khorasan, 11 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.; 2 packages hardware, N. and B. Wadia & Co.

Assyria (s) 87 casks beer, Cutler Palmer & Co.

James Livesay (s), 5 cases candles, Hasson John Mahomed & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Arctusa (s), 7 cases glassware, Theodor Knatsl.

FROM BORDEAUX

Esperance, 5 cases brandy, Dinshaw Sorabjee & Co.; 4 hogsheads wine, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 100 cases brandy, Ardaseer Jamsetjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morning Light, 54 bales cotton, Nathoobhoy Nuthoom; 40 bales jute, Ramdass Bhaya.

Neera (s), 65 bales cotton, Soondersdass Mooljee; 20 bundles coffee, Jacoob Sawoo and Co.; 40 bales wool, Jaitha Varria; 1 case gum, Finlay, Scott and Co.

China (s), 75 bales wool, Mc wanjee and Co.; 40 bales wool, J. Bormanjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Doongersee Gopejee.

Euxine, 65 bales cotton, Lalljee Ghella.

FOR LONDON.

Neera (s), 64 cases hingda, Laduck Dattoo.

China (s), 2 packages carpets, Godraz Merban; 30 cases gum, Ebram Hassom, 27 cases mother o'pearl shells, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 5 cases fishmaws, and 1 case singalla, Jewraj Lalljee; 68 bundles hides, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hussen and Co.; 259 bags coffee, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 25 cwts. deer horns, Meerally Dama; 2 cases hides, and two bundles E. teeth, Mamonjee Khambhoy; 479 pieces E. teeth, Runsordass Girdherlall; 16 bales hides, Khakeebhoy Nanjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arctusa (s), 6 bundles hides, Behrend Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Arctusa (s), 12 bundles hides, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Behar (s), 118 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 150 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 52 bales cotton, H. Jan Mamed Abdool Khalak; 40 bales cotton, Jugmath Ramjee; 109 bales cotton, Sewram Khooshchund; 43 bales cotton, Ramchunder Savantram; 51 bales cotton, Tarachund Gunsham-dass; 125 bales cotton, Gunasdass Nursingdass; 20 chests M. opium, N. J. Abraham.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Behar (s), 28 bags linseed, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 10 bales hemp' Volkart Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Behar (s), 59 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 24 chests M. opium, Benodeeram Balchund.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A.P.
1,000	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds. 6 lbs.	4 6 0
500	"	" "	40 "	39 " 6 lbs.	4 6 0
500	"	" "	40 "	39 " 7 lbs.	4 14 0
500	"	" "	40 "	39 " 8½ lbs.	5 10 0
500	"	" " (fine)	40 "	39 " 8¾ lbs.	5 11 6
750	"	" "	45 "	39 " 8 lbs.	5 10 0
500	"	" Cambrics	50 "	24 " 5½ lbs.	3 12 6
2,600	"	" Mulls (S. E.)	45 "	20 " 1¼ lbs.	2 6 6
400	"	" B. P. Muslins	40 "	20 "	3 6 0
100	"	" W. S. Dorias	39 "	12 "	2 12 0
400	"	T. Red Cambrics	24 "	28 "	4 6 6
300	"	" "	32 "	24 "	6 2 6
6.0	pairs	W. Dhotis	44 "	10 "	2 6 0
300	"	" Plain	44 "	10 "	2 6 0

COTTON.

25	candies	New Dhollerah (ready)	.....	Rs. 205
25	"	" " "	.....	" 206
50	"	" " "	.....	" 203
25	"	" " "	.....	" 204
50	"	" Vingoria "	.....	" 205

YARNS.

4,500 lbs.	Water No. 30	.....	As. 12 per lb.
3,000 lbs.	Mule No. 50	.....	" 13¾ "
3,000 lbs.	" " 60	.....	" 14¾ "
3,600 lbs.	Turkey Red, No. 30	.....	" 22½ "
1,200 lbs.	" " 40	.....	" 24½ "
1,500 lbs.	" " 40	.....	" 27½ "

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—6TH AUGUST, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 2nd August 2-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 74 hours 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th August, 12-34 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 5th August, 5-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 20 hours 49 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th August, 11-34 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 5th August, 7-8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 42 hours.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 6th August, 5-10 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 12 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 5 h to 8 P.M. of the 6th August is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	11 13	9 13
" Galle	3 46	2 42
" Kurrachee	1 51	0 9
" Madras	2 16	0 7

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 6th August, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 6th August, 3-10 P.M.; via Turkey, 5th August, 12-5 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe via Russia, 6th August, 2 P.M.; via Turkey, 5th August, 5-30 P.M. Latest dates from America via Russia, 5th August, 8-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, 6th August, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 85, rainfall 1 inch 45 cents.

CANNANORE, 6th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·920, rainfall 1 inch 80 cents.

TUTICORIN, 6th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west-south west strong thermometer 88, barometer 29·767.

CARWAR, 6th August, 6-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind westerly, thermometer 80, barometer 29·84, rainfall 40 cents.

VINGORLA, 6th August, 6-59 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west light, thermometer 82, rainfall 63 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 6.

Grams, Vet. Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Jerom, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 6.

Harrison, Lieutenant, 30th Regiment or Jacob's Rifles, on leave, to Poona.

Jones, Barrackmaster, Barrack Department, on duty, to Hyderabad

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 5th August, 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

1st Light Cavalry.—Capt. Stack, for 20 days, from the 3rd August 1872, on privilege leave.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 3rd August, 1872.

Lt. N. J. Nugent, 18th Brig. R. A., is directed to proceed to Baroda and assume command of the Royal Artillery Detachment at that station as a temporary arrangement.

Lt. Nugent, will travel on duty by rail at the public expense.

Sub-Lt. W. C. F. Field, 1-8th Foot, is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani by the higher standard test.

The following arrangements are confirmed:—

16th Regt. N. I. I.—Maj. Pierce, officiating as Comdt., Maj. Burd as 2nd in Comd., and Capt. Durand, as Wing officer in addition to their own duties, from the 27th June to the 22nd July 1872.

The following order is confirmed:—

Sind Frontier Field Force Order, dated 22nd July 1872, directing Lt. McNeill, 3rd Sind Horse, to officiate as Adjt. to the Regt. in addition to his own duties with effect from the 19th idem, vice Lt. Coulson proceeded on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.—

Cadre 16th Regt. N. I.—Maj. F. S. Iredell, from 16th August to 15th Sept. 1872, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Royal Artillery.—Lt. K. Stephenson (R. Bat. 9th Brig.) from date of departure, to England, for 13 months, on urgent private affairs.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, August 1.)

Maj. C. V. Jenkins, Offg. Depy. Commr., Sealkote, is appointed to officiate as Cant. Mag. of that station, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Lt-Col. J. T. Norgate, and is invested, under section 6 of Act XXII. of 1864, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, within the same limits, for the trial of suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value or amount.

Mr. P. M. Butler, Extra Asst. Commr., Peshawar, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st Sept. 1872, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

In supersession of Punjab Gazette Order No. 2138, dated 17th June 1872, Mr. W. P. Woolward, Judge, Small Cause Court Umritsar, has obtained two months privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 9th Sept. 1872.

Mr. C. P. Bird, Asst. Commr., Hissar, has obtained two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Aug. 1872, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. R. Clarke, Asst. Commr., Lahore, is appointed to the charge of the Montgomery District, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. W. B. DeCourcy, Extra Asst. Commr., Rupar, Umballah District, is invested with the full powers of an Asst. as described in section 10 of Act XIX. of 1865.

Third Class Hospital Asst. Naunith, attached to the Rajanpore Dispensary, has passed the prescribed examination in Pushtu entitling him to the extra allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem sanctioned by the Govt. of India in resolution in the Financial Dept. No. 747, dated 31st Jan. 1872, from the 19th July 1872.]

Nand Lal, Tahsildar of Loodianah, in the Loodianah District, is invested, in the Criminal Dept., with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the 1st class, under section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and on the Civil side with powers, under section 5 of Act XXX. of 1865, to try and determine suits of every description not exceeding Rs. 300 in value or amount.

Mr. A. Robertson, Depy. Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Loodianah, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. E. Rowe, or until further orders.

5th Goorkhas.—Regtl Order, dated 22nd June 1872, making the following temporary appointments consequent on the departure of Capt. Cordrington on duty to join the 3rd Punjab Cavalry:—

Capt. J. M. Sym, Qr. Mr. to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence of Capt. W. H. Unwin on general leave, or until fur ther orders.

Lt. L. R. Battye, 2nd Wing Sub., to officiate as Qr. Mr. in addition to his other duties, during the time Capt. Sym may officiate as Wing Officer, or until further orders.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussarra, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnaghurry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Beogal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 NOON. The Overland Mail for England is dispatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	..... Rs.	42 0 0
Half Year	*ditto* ..... "	24 0 0
Three Months	*ditto* ..... "	14 0 0
One Month	*ditto* ..... "	5 0 0
One Week	*ditto* ..... "	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6·8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	..... Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	..... "	0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CUNNINGHAM—August 1st, at Lahore, the wife of E. J. Cuningham, Pleader, of a son.

THOMAS—August 2nd, at Lucknow, the wife of Theodore Thomas, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1872.

FROM information we have received we learn that the Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy has been re-appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of this Presidency, but that some of the other native gentlemen, who have filled that position, and at least one of them, we should say, as creditably as Mr. Munguldas has done, are not to be continued in the Council. These latter are Sir David Sassoon, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and the Chief Appa Saheb. It does not yet seem to be known whether Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy is to continue in the Council, but as to the exclusion of Mr. Byramjee there is no doubt.

A FEW days ago we alluded to a difference of opinion between Colonel Anderson, the Political Agent in Kattywar, and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, in regard to the establishment of a Court for settling disputes between the Chiefs of Kattywar and their subordinate Girassias. From official papers which we published to-day it will be seen that the Supreme Government has approved of the scheme as it was matured by the late Governor of Bombay and Mr. Wedderburn in consultation with representatives of the four first-class Chiefs. The Supreme Government uses a very complimentary phrase when it says that the proposals of the scheme "appear "to His Excellency to unite the maximum amount "of protection to the Girassias with the minimum "amount of interference on the part of the "British Government with the rights and jurisdiction of the Chiefs." As Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's memory at present is very much in the position of having "no friends," it is well to note this approval of one of his certainly not quite herculean labours. The letter of the Supreme Government is a very able one, showing a remarkable, easy grasp of the subject, and it cannot but strike any one acquainted with the subject as contrasting favourably with the Resolution of the Bombay Government.

UPON the 30th ult. we reviewed at considerable length the proceedings of the Marine Court of Enquiry at Madras, so far as the finding of that Court affected the masters of those vessels which were wrecked on the 2nd of May last, and, in the interests of the public safety, felt it our duty to endorse very fully the sentences which that tribunal passed upon certain shipmasters for serious dereliction of duty, in the face of great impending danger—viz., being absent from their ships. Every one interested in the subject must have been anxious to hear what the Marine authorities at Madras would urge in extenuation of their neglectful conduct in not taking sufficient precautionary measures, and for allowing the captains of ships to remain on shore when all the signs of a cyclone were unmistakeable. We are now in possession of the report of the Cyclone Committee upon this matter, and have before us also the "orders" of the Madras Government thereon. There is nothing in these documents tending to show that the decision of the Marine Court was extreme in severity, as the *Madras Mail* still insists, but we regret to say the orders of Government are of a more mild tone than the gravity of the case warrants.

The proceedings of the Marine Court, and the report of the Cyclone Committee, are documents which should be read together, to rightly comprehend the magnitude of all the questions which have cropped up in the enquiry into this terrible business. It is now plain that not only the masters of vessels but also high Government officials failed in their duty, and that to their negligence and ignorance must be attributed a large loss of life and property.

The Government of Madras very properly felt, that while the matter of the cyclone and its disastrous consequences together with the conduct of all parties was one that might be regarded as a whole, yet that, as two distinct issues arose out of the calamity, it would be more convenient to separate them, and to restrict each enquiry to a finding on special and reserved points. With this view the Marine Court investigated the causes which led to the disaster, and the conduct of the masters during the storm; while the Cyclone Committee directed their enquiries also into the atmospherical causes, but more particularly entered into a careful and personal interrogatory examination as to whether the Marine authorities had brought "prominently to "the timely notice of those concerned sudden "variations of the weather and all indications "derived from actual observation or the experience of past years of approaching storms." The Committee also were directed to report whether the Marine authorities had directed vessels by the issue of positive orders to proceed to sea for safety, and whether they had taken measures for aiding vessels in danger, and if they had adopted plans to save life on the actual occurrence of wrecks.

These questions naturally and very properly assumed for the purpose of the trials almost the form of separate indictments; and it is not too much to say that the Marine authorities were virtually on their trial for neglect of duty for omissions and positive disobedience of well known published standing orders. The result is an all round verdict of guilty, and we sincerely hope the Marine authorities of other ports will take warning and henceforth ever be ready and at their posts in times of danger.

If by the law of the land a master mariner is held bound under severe and criminal penalties to bestow "the utmost fidelity and attention "upon his trust," we hold that the Marine officials who are handsomely paid, and who are equally bound to be vigilant and faithful, should likewise be dealt with under similar punitive provisions if by their negligence one life is lost in treacherous weather owing to their absence from the scene of danger when they have had timely warning; or by any negligence in the performance of any laid down duty.

This Court has performed its part fearlessly; but save as a voice of warning for the future it has not been able to really reach the Marine authorities in the same manner as that in which it has punished the erring masters; and we should be glad to see a short Legislative Act introduced, empowering these Courts to award chastisement to such gentry when a lazy culpability is proven which ends in very little less, if not actually so, than manslaughter. We are led into these remarks from the fact, that by a failure in our navigation laws, gentlemen who hold high positions, draw splendid pay, and who swaggered through their duties with careless indolence—officers, too, who are supposed to represent the scientific and learned portion of the Maritime Executive of Madras—have got off with only a reprimand, while their guilty, but poorer brethren, the masters, lose from 10 to 15 months' pay as a fine for offences which, are if anything, misdemeanours of a lesser degree of guilt. This is owing to the state of the law which regulates our Marine institutions; and cannot be attributed to any wish on the part of the Court or Government to dispense two kinds of justice, as Jack at the helm may think—viz., lenity to carriage folk and severity to ship people.

The first gentleman who got up to defend the Marine authorities was Mr. Pogson, the Government astronomer, a gentleman whose special duty it was (*vide* "rule 7 of the Observatory Revised Code of Instructions") to furnish "notices of approaching stormy weather." This primary function of his office he was wholly ignorant of, if we are to judge of the fact that he told the Court plainly that he had mislaid his Code of Instructions, and he hinted that he considered the loss of small consequence as the book had only reference to his astronomical duties. This Code contained valuable rules for his guidance in such a crisis, and yet he evidently had never studied them. In his evidence before the Cyclone Committee, Mr. Pogson makes a most damaging admission, for he says—"I foresaw "rough weather decidedly on the 30th of April." At noon on the 1st of May he was confirmed in his opinion, and he started for the Fort. On his way his horse fell and he turned back, but he was alarmed and went to see if anything was wrong. He, however, did not proceed very far for all his horse tumbling; he used his pedestrian digits not in the direction of the Beach, but in that of his own house. By a strange catenation of circumstances, Mr. Dalrymple, the Master Attendant, also came to grief, and turned back, his carriage upsetting on the road. Here we have two officials in whose hands rested enormous responsibility, turning back in a time of danger when, as Englishmen, we should have expected them at the cost of any labor or fatigue to have gone forward, more particularly as they were the two senior officials of the Marine Department. But although Mr. Pogson asserted that warning the Master Attendant of coming bad weather was no part of his duty, he did so at midnight on the 1st of May. He actually waited from 30th of April to 12 o'clock on the night of the 1st May—many hours—before he would communicate that knowledge which he was paid to distribute. But Mr. Pogson was not in a happy frame of mind as regarded his relations with the Master Attendant. He tells us that he had never been consulted by that officer, and that he had "a general disinclination to suggest any thing." Really we can hardly find words to express our opinion of such conduct when life was in hazard, and simply because Mr. Pogson had some quarrel, or that some petty differences or jealousy existed between him and the Master Attendant.

When he was pressed as to why he did not warn the Master Attendant by telegraph of the approaching danger, he says that he felt certain "the shipping must have left." The evidences around him there made him come to the conclusion that the danger was of the most alarming character and yet he resolved to take no steps, and to leave all to the chance that his assumption would prove true that the ships had departed.

The Governor in Council records an opinion that "Mr. Pogson has failed to justify his "negligence," and then he is informed that the strictest observance of his duties will be required for the future, and that it is his duty "to furnish notices of approaching stormy "weather." Thus this officer escapes with a mild wigging in no way commensurate with his gross negligence.

And now we come to another bright character who has distinguished himself on the Madras Marine stage. Mr. H. O. B. Dalrymple is Master Attendant, and launches his defence with the allegation that long ago he was relieved of the executive duties of his appointment, which were made over to his Deputy. This plea is similar in its nature to the one the masters set up at the Marine Court, for its object was to throw the blame on the shoulders of the unfortunate Capt. Crowther, the Deputy; but Mr. Dalrymple did not prove his plea, the Court did believe it, and the Government dealt with it as a piece of romance. In fact Government pointed out that the very order he referred to insisted on

work, a portion which, apart from editorial merits or demerits, must render it of unspeakable value to all men who have the faintest hope or chance of attaining high trust in the service of England. The affair of the *Arrow*, the defeat of Lord Palmerston, his plucky appeal to the country against his sentimental opponents, his sending out Lord Elgin with full powers to China are all well known. So the reception of the terrible tidings of the Mutiny on his way out and his prompt diversion: "Tell Lord Elgin," wrote Sir William Peel, the heroic leader of the celebrated Naval Brigade, after the neck of the rebellion was broken, "that it was the Chinese expedition that relieved Lucknow, relieved Cawnpore, and fought the battle of the 6th December." Here commences what is to all intents and purposes the autobiography of Lord Canning; and from that perfectly bewildering scene of Lord Elgin in the Shannon coming up to Calcutta with her gallant troops and great guns, which Peel afterwards put to such good use, till the end of the volume, the interest never flags. The account of the first and second Mission to China occupies above a third of the volume, and constitutes by far the most interesting account of these famous events that has appeared in any form. Oliphant's is very good, but it is a mere detail of external events and localities. Here we have a full and unreserved account of the feelings and reflections of the prime mover in that celebrated adventure. The portion of the work relating to India is similarly interesting. There are some interesting letters, but the narrative consists chiefly of speeches by the Viceroy, despatches to the India Office, and papers which have already been published.

No more kingly spirit was ever borne to the House of Bruce. He was noble—noble and royal in that generous spirit that finds its only possible exercise in the loyal and generous performance of his duty. After his death, we are told, one who had known him long and intimately, on being asked what he considered to be the most distinguishing characteristic of his deceased friend, answered at once, "Disinterestedness: he seemed utterly incapable of regarding any subject except from a view to the interests of his country." No man in recent times has so practically exhibited a profound belief in the eternal principles of justice—which is much the same as the old and often misunderstood phrase "faith in God." Lord Elgin was passionately fond of the old home in Scotland, but he was denied the honour of resting in Dunfermline, in the grave of the Bruces, with—

> "The noble and the true,
> Heads that never failed their country,
> Hearts that never baseness knew."

Yet he sleeps well at Dhurramsala, above the unlimited expanse of hill and dale of once subject provinces, and below the cold and snowy Himalaya and the inscrutable stars, before which his dying eyes drank in their last earthly conceptions of the power of his Maker. For James Bruce served a higher Master than the Sovereign of England, and his epitaph might well be, that echo of the eternal welcome—"Well done thou good and faithful servant."

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

PUNJAB, 1st Aug.

The serious outbreak of cholera in the fort at Lahore, as well as something more than the usual number of cases in the filthy city of Lahore, has happened so early in the year, that I am afraid they are in for a severe attack.

It is remarkable that the men of H. M.'s 37th Regiment only have as yet suffered, the detachment of gunners and native infantry being as yet quite free, the former however have moved into camp with the 37th detachment, and at present fifteen privates of the 37th, and forty sepoys of the 24th P. I. guard the fort, which contains the whole reserve funds of the Bank of Bengal, besides endless stores of rum and gunpowder, from which you may judge that we feel tolerably at peace with the world.

The cholera which has attacked the 37th Regiment is of the most virulent type, every case having ended fatally, whereas the cholera in the city has allowed about fifty per cent. to escape, and is, I believe, a separate type altogether. The last returns are, for the fort, seven deaths—2 after moving into camp, but one of them was taken ill while marching out; and for the city sixty-eight cases, out of which thirty-three were fatal.

It will be worth while to inquire rigorously into the origin of this cholera. In April, there passed up the 22nd P. T. and a mule battery from the Lushai expedition, and the latter was halted some days outside the fort on account of cholera. The 22nd P. T. also lost several men on the way up. It is also a fact that a private of the 37th who went up to Rawul Pindee for employment on the traction engine, died up there of that disease. As yet we have no news of cholera having broken out between Peshawur and Lahore (with the exception mentioned), but it is singular that Umritsur, which is generally liable to any attack of the kind going on, has so far escaped. It is also to be noted that no regiment of the Left—the infected—Column from Lushai halted there. Should it turn out that cholera was brought up from Bengal by the Battery and 22nd P. T., it would help to prove the recent theory promulgated, that the Delta of the Ganges and neighbourhood is one of certain cholera centres. Meean Meer, the garrison town of Lahore, has so far entirely escaped, but great precautions are taken to avoid contact with the city and fort, and great credit is due to Dr. Hastings, the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, for the great energy he has displayed, and for his self-denial in at once coming down from Dalhousie on the first intimation of cholera breaking out in the vicinity. I am sorry from all I hear to be unable to say as much for the rest of the Meean Meer staff. Indeed, there is much that requires attention in that neighbourhood. Since the removal of the permanent Staff for Fort Lahore, the command has devolved upon the officer for the time being commanding the detachment of British troops, who receives no extra pay or allowances for the performance of a most responsible duty. The consequence is that a subaltern is generally in command, who may or may not be squainted with the native languages, and it will be readily understood that it is nobody's business to care what goes on in the Fort. The detachments of course are constantly being relieved. The permanent Staff consists of a Sergeant Major and a Staff Assistant Surgeon, an officer who has twice failed to pass his examination for promotion, and may therefore naturally be supposed unfit for a position of any responsibility. Under such circumstances cholera of the most virulent type has broken out in Lahore Fort, and it is to be hoped that, as I have said, a most rigid enquiry may take place, and also that the economy of such wholesale reductions of establishments may be weighed against even the mere pecuniary loss of British soldiers by outbreaks of cholera. Is it economy in the long run? If the Fort is kept up at all, and there is no particular reason that it should be, except as an enormous 'godown' of almost endless capacity—proper arrangements should be made for the troops who are placed in it.

So much for the cholera for the present, and I shall be glad if there be no more to write about it. And now for the bridges, which, as you are aware, have mostly come to grief, so that our letters come at all times and hours. And here let me mention that neither the Postmaster General of the Punjab nor the Sanitary Commissioner have thought it necessary to stir an inch from Simla, as though their lives were of any official value, and it was for them the Simla fight took place! Is not Major Bourke been made a Postmaster General, and was not Major Malleson Sanitary Commissioner for all India? But this in passing. The Sutlej Bridge has broken because that friend of the people, Lord Lawrence, would have it at Philour, so as to be covered, as he said, by the Fort there—which is of as much use as a mound of earth—although the river, at that particular point, is the least suited for the construction of any bridge (but that to be counted in miles), and of course the Consulting Engineer agreed with the great 'Lord Sahib'—the 'Lion of the Punjab' and what not—and the bridge near Rupur, as planned, by the Railway Engineers, was given up. The bridge, or an alternate bridge at all events, will have eventually to be built there, or higher up still, for no one but the Consulting Engineer believes in the possibility of keeping the present one standing for any length of time, unless there is such further expenditure as would suffice to build another entirely new bridge at a narrower point where the change of course is less variable. It is rather a sad reflection that every hobby of Lord Lawrence's has turned out a most egregious failure, and they were all subjects on which his knowledge of India—which should have made him superior to any imported Viceroy—ought to have been counted on. The new barracks have been found to be expensive failures, and stopped everywhere. The fort at Peshawur is looked on almost as a crime, and the Finance Minister has been a stumbling block to every Viceroy since. The Mooltan portion of the Punjab Railway has likewise given way, and the trains delayed nearly twenty-four hours, but fortunately it is only earthwork, which can readily be replaced.

KURRACHEE, 1st August.

Kurrachee is daily falling in commercial status, and trade of every description is flat and dull. Produce is scarce, and the fall of prices in cotton in the English markets has tended to make the trade in this port cautious in their operations, and several ships have been obliged to leave seeking in consequence, amongst which are the Arbene, Mary Shepherd, and Art Union. The Prince Waldemar, of 464 tons burthen, has been fixed for Hongkong, and carries a full cargo of cotton, and the remaining ships in port—the Milford, Leonie, and Tivoli, the latter from your port—are still unfixed.

The ensuing cotton crop will, it is expected, be a favourable one notwithstanding the several swarms of locusts which passed through the growing districts, for they did not do much damage. The cautious operations of the mercantile houses in Kurrachee have made the up-country dealers prefer the China market to selling here, and unless there is some kind of reaction at home, matters here will continue on a parity with the English markets.

The sale of English goods is also trifling, and is mainly owing to the fall of cotton at home. Oilseed of every description is very scarce, although the season is far advanced, and only a small consignment of rapeseed has found its way home, as the drought for the last two years has rendered raising this produce an impossibility. It is expected, however, that there will be something more hopeful for the ensuing season, as the rainfall has been exceedingly good in the upper districts. The small station of Kotree on the Indus has been thoroughly flooded, and a great many bungalows have suffered severe damage. Hydrabad has also suffered similarly, together with several other small stations on the Indus.

Captain Grant, Sessions Judge, has confirmed the sentence of the convict Alli, and the execution takes place on the 6th inst.

A Mr. Wredden of this place has lately been the loser of property to the value of four to five hundred rupees, having been robbed of a gold watch and chain, and a portion of his wardrobe. No clue has been obtained of the robbers, although the police are on the look out.

KAIRA, 4th August.

To obviate off the numberless inconveniences which the inhabitants of this place suffer through the abolition of the senior Assistant Judge's Court upwards of a year ago, the Bombay Government have generously acceded to the request of the people praying for the re-establishment of the Court, and we have every reason to believe that it will be re-established soon after the sanction of the Government of India has been obtained.

This little world of ours appears to be a place infested by myriads of murderers and robbers who are so expert in their iniquitous proceedings as not to afford the slightest clue to put the police on the right scent. The other day a robbery was committed in the house of Jethalal, sheristadar to Mr. Cook, Assistant Collector at this place, when articles to the value of Rs. 400 were stolen. The police are on the alert to trace the whereabouts of those ragamuffins, but I fear their efforts will come to nought, as they did just a month ago in a similar case, especially as the number of police peons stationed here is too small, and besides they are not very energetic.

Dr. Johnston, our kind and painstaking Civil Surgeon, is, I hear, going on furlough in March next, and Randoo, the Hospital Assistant, retires on pension at about the same time. The latter is not well spoken of by the people, and the sooner he is pensioned off the better. He takes things too easily. I hear a report was made by Dr. Cook, the predecessor of Dr. Johnston, to Government about him, but nothing has come out of it.

Motabhoy, the Postmaster of this place, has been transferred to Kholapoor, and his place will be filled up by the Postmaster of that place, who will arrive here probably by the 10th instant.

We have had no rain during the last week, and the fears entertained by the farmers on account of the frequent downpours have now vanished, nor are we any more disturbed by the complaints and murmurs of the cultivators. Sowing operations are being carried on slowly but steadily, and we expect this year a plentiful harvest.

AGRA, 2nd August.

Too late for the salvation of the Indigo crops, but just in time to prevent the entire failure of the cotton, the long-wished-for rain has arrived. Since the rain has commenced the Jumna has risen rapidly, and the Pontoon bridge has been lengthened at both ends in consequence. The river is now rising so rapidly that, if it rises much higher, it will interfere seriously with the well-sinking of the piers for the Rajpootana State Railway way bridge, which work is being rapidly pushed toward. I hear that the construction of the line from Agra to Bhurtpore is going on so rapidly that the Engineers are sanguine that in a few months at most the line will be available for running material-trains over the whole distance between Agra and Bhurtpore. The bridge is to be fitted with rails of the same gauge as the East Indian Railway, as well as with those of the narrow gauge of the State Railway. So that all the Agra goods and passenger trains will be able to run into the city, where a new station is to be built. It is proposed to retain the present station as a trans-shipment station, as, owing to the difference in gauge, all through goods will have to be trans-shipped. Fever has been very prevalent in the civil lines and in the city, though but few cases of genuine dengue have come under treatment. The medical fraternity have, however, had but little rest, and it is hoped the present rain will ease their labors and disperse the epidemic fever which has so much increased them. The health of the troops continues good. His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore, K. C. S. I., with his followers, arrived here on Wednesday. A salute of nineteen guns was fired in his honor from the Fort. His Highness appeared distressed with his journey, and his health is very indifferent.—*Pioneer.*

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Adverting to G. G. O. No. 525 of 1872, by which the Government of India have decided that a captain holding the post of 1st wing subaltern in a native infantry regiment is eligible, although on furlough, to reappointment after five years' tenure, I would beg to be informed by any one in possession of the confidence of our invisible Commander-in-Chief upon what grounds of right or justice a captain should be compelled to serve at all as a subaltern; but, if necessary in consequence of the stagnation forced on the service by H. M.'s Government, why should it *please* the Indian Government to propose to provide for such anomalous cases of injustice extending not only to five but even possibly to periods of 10 and 15 years?

Surely there must be great injustice somewhere when such is the case, and yet confiding men holding home service commissions are found weak enough to join the Staff Corps!

If all that Sir Augustus Spencer has to do is to republish such orders as these without apology to the whole army, or comment and protest to the Supreme Government, the sooner Sir William Mansfield's (now Lord Sandhurst) suggestion is introduced of having only one responsible Commander-in-Chief for India, the better for the Indian tax-payers, and the better for the army, neither could be worse off for the arrangement.

Unless the Government give inducement for the seniors to retire by giving a bonus or extra pensions, all junior officers must suffer enormously. Pray advocate the cause of the ruined and long-suffering Indian army.

INDIAN OFFICER.

A NEW TOLL AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me, through your valuable journal, to bring to the notice of the "powers that be" the existence of a toll, which, for the first time in the recollection of us Bandoraites, is being levied at the Bandora end of Lady Jamsetjee's Causeway upon all vehicles passing over it, in and out of Bandora. Hitherto no such toll has been levied at this spot, the causeway being kept in repair through funds which I hear were provided from local and other sources. For some years past a toll was levied at the bottom of the hill, but this was only for the purpose of repairing the roads along the hill. The right to levy the fees at this place was this year purchased by a Mahomedan, who has shifted his quarters from the foot of the hill to the Bandora end of the causeway, levying with impunity fees that were never before exacted. This man's proceedings are, I presume, unauthorized, and only meant to fill his coffers. It is time therefore that he should be brought to task. You can fancy, Mr. Editor, what a hardship this toll is upon the "lower ten thousand" (*i. e.* clerks, public accountants, and Exchange brokers, with palkee shigrams that might look something like, if sent occasionally to the coach makers) who, perforce, have to choose Bandora as a mountain retreat, just to be away from the din and noise of old Bombay. As for the poor hackerrywallas I leave you to guess how severely must this tax be felt by them. Like philosophers, however, they "bear and grin," which is not what I am inclined to. So excuse this howl from your admirer,

"BANDORAITE."

*** We are always willing to publish letters containing just complaints, but we should have liked had "Bandoraite" not carried his dislike to open his purse so far as to send us his letter bearing. We rather object to pay 4 annas for doing him the favour of receiving his letter.—Ed. *B.G.*

MR. STANLEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You will pardon me no doubt for troubling you with the following remarks about the above gentleman, and the excitement his discovery of Dr. Livingstone has been the cause of.

I am an American, and "to the manner born"—a "Yankee" if you will—as I come from the good old Pine Tree State, and it certainly is enough to "raise a fellow's dander" to see day after day the way Mr. Stanley is spoken of in the papers.

Would-be knowing correspondents, and penny-a-liners all have their say about him, and endeavour in some way or other (which, by the way, does not seem perfectly clear to themselves), to try and make all the rest of Creation believe that his discovery of Livingstone is a humbug, and all the news that he has brought us is nothing but romance and invention conceived from the first in his own fertile brain.

Now if he came from the country where they made wooden nutmegs once upon a time so perfect that they took in the sharpest of your Bull family, I should not wonder at all at his being able to do you cleverly even now, when you have after some hard knocks condescended to acknowledge that even you, as conceited and thick-headed as you are, might with profit copy Brother Jonathan in some things. But you all want us to believe that Mr. Stanley is a Welshman—what next? Why I should recommend you to trot out a greased pig to be shaved at once, and see what fun it will make. I'll warrant it will keep your penny-a-liners in something to write about for a few days, and probably they will forget Stanley at the end of that time. At all events I would say "give us a rest."

If ever you speak of a smart man in an Irish company, you will be almost sure to find some one in the crowd who is ready to swear that he is an Irishman, and if need be, to prove that his mother washed the clothes of the family—for he would sooner admit that than that a smart man should not belong to the "dear old sod." But it appears that this feeling is not confined to our hearty friends from the Emerald Isle; and certainly they have had the good taste and manliness not to try and clip one laurel from the brow of Stanley in any way.

Your 'John Jones' and others of his type who want to make Stanley a Welshman must be in a bad way for something to raise the wind to fill old Cymbria's sails? And however amusing it may be to them and the great majority of readers to conjecture about Mr. Stanley's nationality and truthfulness, I would suggest that a joke carried too far is worse than none at all.

I know Stanley personally, and I know he is an American and a gentleman, and no more given to inventing untruths than the most delicate exquisite among his defamers.

What a pity that you were not able to get an Englishman smart enough to find Dr. Livingstone. It would have answered just as well and saved a lot of hair that your old lion is switching out of his tail now in his vexation. But never mind my dear Jones, Bull, Brown, Robinson, and Co., you don't get up early enough yet for to catch Uncle Sam napping when there is anything to be done—he's a tarnal sly cuss, you know, and a *leetle* ahead of all Creation that's discovered so far.

UNCLE JOE.

Bombay, 5th August.

THE WORKING OF OUR ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Be good enough to give the following few lines an insertion in your to-morrow's issue, as you did on a previous occasion.

On the 13th of July I addressed you a letter complaining about the wretched state of the new Hanuman lane, Kalbadevie Road, and it was not till the last week that our energetic (?) Engineering Department of the Municipality were pleased to take any notice of it by getting three or four labourers to throw about half-a-dozen baskets of metal, and that too at the entrance of the lane, leaving the other portion in the same wretched state. There is no moorum as yet making its appearance nor any roller—the conveyances of the residents and others who have the misfortune of passing through that lane performing the duties of the latter, much to the injury of the animals. I wonder if the whole lane is to be metalled and moorumed, as it stands at present. With a few "downs" metalled without moorum, the remedy has proved worse than the disease, and surely the state of the lane is a disgrace to our Municipality. Mr. Peile is just the person to be our Commissioner, and requires only to be informed which Department under him requires an application of the whip. What are the residents doing? Why do they not send him an application for the removal of the nuisance?

Bombay, 6th August. A. B. C.

BOMBAY.

Vehar Water.—It will be seen from an advertisement appearing elsewhere that the Vehar Main will be closed to-morrow from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

A correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* says that dengue fever has entirely disappeared from Baroda.

Dengue Fever at Veerumgaum.—We observe that dengue fever has again made its appearance at Veerumgaum.

The Poor Box.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 3-12 from "Indore," contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

Municipal Fines.—Last month Rs. 818 were recovered on account of municipal fines levied by the several Police Courts for offences against the Municipal Act.

The Library at Baria.—The Political Agent of Rewa Kanta has promised to contribute Rs. 100 annually from the State fund, to the library recently established at Baria.

Small Causes Court.—During last month there were in all seventy professional cases before Judge Spencer. Of these 2 were counsel's, 25 attorneys', and 74 pleaders' cases.

Girgaum Police Court Poor-box.—The Acting Second Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks the receipt of ten rupees, contributed by "X" to the charitable fund of the Girgaum Police Court.

Cholera.—Koondee, woman, residing at Mazagon, Keshow Luximon, and Yeshoo Kooshajee, residing at Narelwady, were attacked with cholera on Monday. They had cholera mixture administered to them.

Theft by a Domestic.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday one Rama Luxmon was convicted of stealing four rupees in cash belonging to his master, Hormusjee Dorabjee, and sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

Accident on Board Ship.—James Lumsden, a boatswain of the British ship William Fairburn, accidentally fell down the forehold of the ship on Monday. He was much hurt and was removed to the European General Hospital.

Knocked Down by a Carriage.—On Monday a Hindoo named Crushna Andooraj was accidentally knocked down by a carriage on the Breach Candy Road. The man had his left arm broken and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Drunk and Disorderly.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court a man named Govind Baloo was fined by the Senior Magistrate Rs. 20, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, for being drunk and disorderly in a public street.

The Weather at Kaira.—A correspondent of a native paper, writing from Kaira on the 2nd inst., says—"The weather since the beginning of the last week has been very fine. The cultivator does not want rain now for a week, or perhaps more than that."

A Noted Thief.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday a Mussulman named Esmael Ahmed, an incorrigible thief, was charged before Mr. Connon with being found between sunset and sunrise loitering in a street without any satisfactory excuse, and was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

Theft of Ornaments.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court before the Senior Magistrate, a Hindoo named Heemut Motee was charged with stealing a gold neck ornament and a gold ear ornament, valued at Rs. 140, the property of one Sharao Marren. The prisoner was remanded to jail till the 13th inst.

European Vagrants.—William Aers and George Northmore, Europeans, were on Monday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and were sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

High Court Short Causes.—At the High Court yesterday, several short cases were put down in the boards before Mr. Justice Bayley in the second division court and Mr. Justice Green in the third; but almost all of them were either postponed or dismissed for want of appearance. In one case a decree was given for a small amount, but with an order for a stay of execution as the defendant had applied for the benefit of the Insolvency Act.

Sports at Nuggur.—On Sunday last, the officers composing the cricket eleven of Poona left for Nuggur to play the match announced for this season which commenced yesterday and lasts until to-morrow. The races also come off simultaneously, so that the station of Nuggur will be quite gay.—*Poona Observer*, Aug. 6.

Anticipated Visit of Lord Northbrook to Poona.—We hear that there is every probability of the Governor-General honouring Poona with his presence in the ensuing month, and if Lord Northbrook does come he could not have selected a better month in which to visit the capital of the Deccan, for beside a most congenial climate—quite an Italian one—the thermometer ranging from 75 to 84 degrees, he will see some fine racing in the Deccan monsoon meeting.—*Ibid.*

The Case of the Kapole Bania.—We understand that Samabaee, woman, who was forcibly taken away from the custody of a man named Prajjee Laljee, a member of the Kapole Bania caste, who brought her down from Bhownuggur to celebrate his marriage with her, and the parties against whom he preferred a charge of assault, have absconded from Bombay. Up to yesterday evening the police were not able either to find out the widow or to serve the summonses on the defendants.

The Bandora Toll Fee.—It is stated that several native residents of Bandora intend to forward a petition to the Assistant Collector of Tanna against a Mussulman contractor who demands a fee of eleven rupees per head from those who keep horses and carriages and who live on the hill. The fee was formerly levied equally on Europeans and natives at the rate of five rupees, but the present man demands the exorbitant rate of eleven rupees, which the native residents object to pay.

Disobedient Seamen.—Ruam Gas, a seaman of the ship China, was yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment. John Dowran, another seaman of the same ship, was charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment. Thomas Crooks, a seaman of the ship Tennyson, was charged with a similar offence, and was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment.

Murder at Sattara.—A short time ago at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Sattara, before Mr. R. F. MacTier, Session Judge, a Hindoo cultivator named Bhowanee Appa, was charged with having on or about 15th May last, assaulted and beaten one Khundoo Kalloo with a stick, with intention of causing his death, and from the effects of which he died. The accused was convicted and sentenced to death. The High Court (the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball) on a review of the proceedings, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused.

The widow marriage stir among the Hindus of this Presidency has given rise to many foul actions on the part of the orthodox party. We hear from Ahmedabad that a girl named Jive Kore, about 17 years old, employed in the Female School at the village of Khairwada in the Broach Collectorate, having been widowed early in her childhood, now wishes to get herself married to Lalloa, a school-master in the Broach Collectorate. Wishing however to join the Training School at Ahmedabad, she left the said village with a police escort. But the whole party was attacked on their way, the police dispersed, and the girl put under illegal restraint. She still continues in this state. We do not know why the police knowing this fact does not examine the matter and set the girl at liberty. We hope speedy redress will come to these injured people. —*Indu Prakash.*

Mitigation of Sentence.—It may be in the recollection of some of our readers that during the October Criminal Sessions of 1868 holden in Kurrachee, one Merwanjee Nowrojee Meenwalla was convicted of the crimes of forgery and cheating. The first charge of forgery was in respect of a hoondie or order for Rs. 5,000, which the prisoner, in his capacity of shroff or cashier of the Kurrachee branch of the Punjab Bank, passed off as a genuine document and got discounted and cashed, appropriating the moneys to himself. He however paid a portion of the hoondie, but was unable to reimburse the full amount. The second charge of cheating was in reference to the hoondie in question, which he made use of with a felonious intent, which resolved itself into the offence of cheating. He was convicted of both charges and sentenced to eight and a half years of rigorous imprisonment. Nearly four of these years he has now spent in prison. The inhabitants of Kurrachee presented a numerously signed memorial to Government, praying for a remission of the sentence on the grounds of mercy and the prisoner's good conduct. It appears that about fifteen months ago the prisoner, while superintending the work of other convicts in the Kurrachee jail, was attacked by them so severely that he had to remain on a sick bed for two months, and that at one time it was apprehended that his life was in danger. It is on this ground alone that Government have been pleased to remit two of the remaining years of the convict's imprisonment, and to order his transfer to the Bombay House of Correction. Amongst other things the memorialists urged that the prisoner had aged parents (the father being a totally blind man) and a number of younger brothers and sisters, who were all reduced to abject destitution.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship Benefactress, 1,276 tons, Captain John Gibbs, will sail to-day for Zanzibar with a cargo of 3,030 bags rice and general cargo.

Something must have happened to the steamer Emilia,—she left Calcutta 5th July last, bound to Bombay, four days before the steamer Neera, which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 23rd ultimo.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	High Water. Height.	August.	Low Water. Time.	Low Water. Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft. In.
1 21 m	4 0	Thursday 8	7 23 m	5 4
1 43 a	5 8		7 59 a	4 7
1 58 m	3 11	Friday 9	7 58 m	4 7
2 14 a	5 3		8 35 a	4 8
2 41 m	3 7	Saturday 10	8 38 m	3 8
2 49 a	3 5		9 14 a	4 7
3 27 m	3 2	Sunday 11	9 21 m	2 9
3 25 a	4 0		9 58 a	4 7
4 24 m	2 10	Monday..... 12	10 13 m	1 8
4 6 a	4 4		10 52 a	4 8
5 43 m	2 11	Tuesday..... 13	11 25 m	1 0
4 59 a	2 7		Midnight.	5 0
7 11 m	3 5	Wednesday ... 14	.....	.....
6 19 a	2 2		0 52 a	0 7

Moon—First Quarter, 12th, 10h. 42m. A.M.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

We see that during July last, 36,282½ bales of cotton were shipped from the port of Bombay to several foreign ports, 25,305½ bales of cotton to Liverpool, 2,104 to Trieste, 1,120 to Havre, 4,828 to Venice, 148 to London, 900 to Naples, and 2,477 to China.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., for the purpose of enabling the liquidators to lay before the shareholders an account showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, as contemplated by section 158 of Act 10 of 1866. About a dozen shareholders were present. Mr. Charles Douglas, liquidator, was called to the chair, and read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of proceedings of the previous meeting, which latter were confirmed. The account showing the manner in which the winding-up had been conducted, &c., of which printed copies had been circulated among the shareholders, was taken as read. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. M. R. deQuadros, and seconded by Mr. L. P. Rozario—"That in the opinion of this meeting the affairs of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, have now been fully and fairly wound up in accordance with the provisions of Act 10 of 1866, and that the final accounts now laid before the meeting be and are hereby approved of."

Proposed by Mr. P. B. Cama, and seconded by Mr. Ruttonjee Bomonjee—"That all the books and accounts, documents and papers of or belonging to the company or the liquidators thereof, be placed in the custody of the firm of Messrs Ritchie, Steuart and Co."

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

Monsignor Capel, preaching on the Bennett judgment, said that in his opinion no deeper wound has been inflicted on the doctrine of the Real Presence in the Anglican Communion. The court has struck three blows (1) at the idea of a definite and dogmatic revelation, (2) at the certainty of faith, (3) at the condemnation of any heresy. It is the latitudinarians who will benefit by the judgment.

The Costliness of Law.—The Albert Arbitration, in which Lord Cairns has just issued his award, has brought to light some startling facts. It appears that, according to the estimate formed by the solicitor in charge of the Albert Bill, if the societies were wound up in Chancery, the proceedings would last seven years, and cost £210,000. Lord Cairns has done the whole business in one year, at a cost of £13,428. This astounding difference is repeated in detail. One of the subsidiary societies was ordered to be wound up in Chancery, and the expenses came to £1,136, and substantially nothing was done. The expense of settling every thing before Lord Cairns was £118.

THE PURDHAN COURT AT RAJCOTE.

The following papers, with reference to the establishment of a Court for the purpose of settling disputes between the Chiefs of Kattywar and their subordinate Girassias, were yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:—

From C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, to C. Gonne, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bombay;—dated Simla, the 2nd July 1872.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1970, dated 3rd April 1872, with which you forwarded papers relating to the establishment of a Court for the purpose of settling disputes between the Chiefs of Kattywar and their subordinate Girassias.

2. After careful consideration of the proposals signed and accepted by the first and second class Chiefs of Kattywar, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is of opinion that they are well calculated to meet the necessities of the case. They appear to His Excellency to secure the maximum amount of protection to the Girassias with the minimum amount of interference on the part of the British Government with the rights and jurisdiction of the Chiefs. They are, moreover, especially recommended by the fact that they are unanimously agreed to by the heads of the principal States in Kattywar.

3. His Excellency observes that the scheme, advocated by the Bombay Government, strikes at the root of all further dissension by providing for a survey of the estates and a settlement of the rights in land of the subordinate Girassias. If this proposal is fairly and equitably carried into effect, it will, His Excellency is satisfied, do more to introduce peace and good order in the disturbed territory of Kattywar than any other that could be devised. The Viceroy in Council is of opinion that the settlement would probably be received with more confidence if it were carried out by British officers rather than by the officials of the Chiefs who are directly interested parties. His Excellency has, however, no desire to object to the scheme on this ground, but I am to suggest for the consideration of the Governor in Council that, if possible, the Superintendent of Settlement, who is to be appointed and paid by the Durbars, should be a British officer of some standing and experience in survey and settlement work. Mr. Pelly has been settled, the Political Agent should communicate with the Revenue Commissioner and Survey Commissioner of the Northern Division, and should prepare a list of officers who would be willing to take the appointment, which list, after approval by the Government, should be submitted to the Chiefs in order that their selection may be made.

4. As regards the President of the Rajasthanik Sabha, the procedure is to be reversed. The list of officers who can be considered as candidates for the appointment is to be prepared by the Chiefs in order that the selection may be made by Government. The Political Agent should offer his assistance to the Chiefs in the preparation of this list.

5. On the appointment of these two officers, they should form themselves into a Committee presided over by the Political Agent, and prepare a scheme with a view to steps being taken to carry out the objects of the arrangement without any loss of time.

C. Gonne,
Secretary to Government.

THE BANGALORE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

The *Bangalore Herald* says—The general public will be interested to learn that the *hookum* has been received at last, sanctioning the projected Camp of Exercise to be held next January. What doughty deeds will be done, and how many delightful blunders will be achieved, we hope to chronicle in due time. There is one thing, however, it would be well to look to, if only for the honor of the service, and that is the general efficiency of native officers. At Delhi at the beginning of the year, it was said that those gentlemen were not worth their salt as we understand the phrase: that is to say, the duties they were capable of performing were of the smallest. Bearing this in mind, native officers in this Presidency should at the very least make an effort to distance their Bengal brethren. We have, we confess, the greatest confidence in the Madras Army, both as regards discipline, efficiency, and sterling loyalty, and with reference to the first two, we expect to see our opinion abundantly justified in the coming Camp of Exercise.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Dengue fever is now firmly established in Allahabad. From serious illness, however, the station is happily free.

We learn that the steamer which was sent up the Sutlej for the purpose of conveying railway passengers across the river, has struck on a sand-bank a few miles from Ferozepore. Efforts are being made to get her off the shoal.—*Mofussilite*, Aug. 3.

We hear that no little consternation has been caused at Simla by the report that the road from Kalka to Simla is stopped for passenger traffic on account of cholera. The camp equipage is in readiness at Kussowlie to move the men of the depot. The road into Jutogh will remain open for supplies.—*Ibid.*

The divorce case, Barlow v. Barlow and Kavanagh, has been going on in the Chief Court with closed doors for the last two days. It will probably be finished to-day. In Lahore the Chief Court washes its dirty linen at home.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Aug. 2.

No definite news has reached us from the distant sections of the railways, but we hear that the Mooltan section embankment is in a precarious state, and has to be continually repaired. The continued floods on the upper rivers have alarmed the State Railway Engineers, who are now anxiously discussing the proper protection of the piers.—*Ibid.*

The Cholera at Lahore.—We regret to state that cholera shows no signs of decrease in this station; another European case has occurred in Anarkullee. An unusual amount of sickness among children exists, and dyspepsia and diarrhœa are common all over the station. The weather has been beautifully cool, rain storms having been frequent, and the sky cloudy.—*Ibid.*

A gentleman in Syracuse, blest with a very jealous wife gave her a lesson and himself a hearty laugh not long since by a very simple yet ingenious device. While his wife was away calling he cut from a paper a couple of figures represented in the act of kissing. He put the paper in such a position that the light would reflect a life-sized shadow upon the curtain of the window that she would see on arriving, and awaited the results. He heard footsteps, then they paused, and were followed by a mad rush into the house, where the little affair explained itself and the story ended.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 8th July.

Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, Governor of Herat, sent three Toorkoman horses in charge of one of his Peshkhidmuts, by name Abdool Ghayas, as a present to the Ameer, and one of these horses has been much appreciated by His Highness.

The Sirdar further submitted a closed *Murrasila* of recommendation from the Prince Governor of Meshed in behalf of one Mirza Abdoola, resident of Meshed applicant for a tract of land in Herat belonging to him, and His Highness, after mastering the contents of the same, despatched the draft of a letter in reply to the above communication to the Sirdar, to the effect that the plaintiff should either come himself to Herat and institute a claim according to the Mahomedan law, or depute an agent for this purpose, in order that the case may be decided according to the precepts of the *Koran*. As His Highness has again been informed that General Hafizoollah Khan is admitted to no authority in the military administration of Herat, he has written to the Sirdar that he should take command of the troops himself, and send General Hafizoollah Khan quickly to Cabul, as on account of the large number of the troops at that place the want of an able military officer is much felt.

On Friday, the 5th instant, Meer Sooltan Ahmed Khan, son of the Meer of Maimena, and Meer Hakim Khan, Chief of Shiburguha, who lately arrived at Cabul, were feasted by Sirdar Abdoolla Khan, the Ameer's younger son, and were entertained by an inspection of the Cabul garrison and its magazine stores. On Saturday the Ameer granted khilats, and permitted these Meers to return to Toorkistan, and they left yesterday:

Sirdar Sher Ali Khan of Hazara tribe residing at Jaghori, in the Hazara territory, waged war with his enemies in the Hazarajat territory, and was repulsed. He submitted a petition to the Ameer for the grant of military assistance, and His Highness has written to him that he should adjust this matter by his own followers, and that at present the deputation of troops from Cabul to his territory is considered inconvenient.

It is reported that Sirdar Khushdil Khan, Candahari, has left Candahar for Cabul. He was hitherto remained at his home in Candahar, because he was an adherent of the late Sirdar Mahomed Azan Khan.

OFFICERS' MESSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

Dear Sir,—The subject of extravagance in officers' messes has, during the last ten or twelve years, afforded scope for the issuing of, from time to time, innumerable "memos," "circulars"

cause to regret the step, for in two hours after I was called to see the poor woman, and found her suffering from unmistakeable cholera, and before night we had two or three other cases, all from the identical building occupied by the woman. It soon spread to the unmarried soldiers; and before 24 hours elapsed, the regiment was marched out of quarters, and put under canvas, several miles from the now infected cantonment.

The following facts bearing on the origin of this attack were elicited from the woman, and from others who occupied the same barrack building:—Two days before the seizure, a sweeper, or low caste native servant, who was occupied in the cuthouses used by the families, was observed to be ill and sick at stomach immediately in front of the doors, and to windward of the building occupied by the families. The unfortunate man was assisted away to his home in the bazaar by some fellow-sweepers, and that night he died.

Now comes the question. Admitted that the native died from cholera poisoning, and I see no reason to doubt it, the inference I deduced was that the *excreta* thrown out by the deceased directly in front, and within a few yards, of the married soldiers' quarters, were soon dried up by the sun, and were then blown into the rooms; or the families, not suspecting anything serious in the case, and not knowing how the disease could be propagated, may have incontinently placed themselves in immediate contact with the *maiories morbi*.

This is one of several good examples of, I believe, the chiefest modes of the diffusion of the disease in the East. No doubt it is also frequently disseminated by the means of polluted water. It would be strange if it were not so, for it is always near roadside tanks and wells that native, as well as most European travellers rest for the day. Often have I been horrified on approaching an encampment ground to find a native traveller engaged in drawing up water from the tank or well, and giving himself a douche bath; and in some instances I have seen them sitting on the stone coping, or close to the mouth of a well without coping, and have witnessed the dirty water running back into the well or tank. No wonder, then, your readers may well exclaim, that the germ of many of the diseases of the East is to be found in the water of the country. I have, after much thought over this matter, come to the conclusion that in India, at least, there exists more of the cholera poison in the air we breathe than in the water we drink.

Apologizing for the lenght of this letter,—I am &c.,

STAFF SURGEON-MAJOR.

A ROMANTIC SPORT.

(*Saturday Review*, July 6.)

In one of his recent volumes Mr. Froude describes a kind of sport which prevailed some three centuries ago, when Ireland was practically as far removed from us as the Western States of America are now. An English gentleman announced, for the information of his superiors, that he had had "some killing," and gave details of the success which had attended his performance. There was a touching simplicity in the phrase which could not be too highly commended. The animals killed on this occasion belonged to that peculiar race of bipeds which still abounds, thanks to its prolific tendencies, in the sister island, although by this time it is almost as numerous on the other side of the Atlantic. Certain prejudices which have been gathering strength in modern times have pretty well extinguished this particular variety of amusement. Killing, as applied to the human race, is considered to be discreditable, and indeed is a punishable offence, except when pursued under due regulations. But the phrase gives the essence of the pleasure derived from sport, and the tendency is for the attendant circumstances to become of less importance, and for the amusement to become more distinctly killing pure and simple. In former days sport was supposed to imply a considerable amount of personal adventure, of enjoyment of fresh country air; and of a kind of unconscious exposure of the sportman's mind to all the influences of natural scenery. But now we are rapidly becoming wiser. We take our pleasure in its concentrated essence; we enjoy the infliction of death upon the brute creation without endeavouring to surround it with romantic but superfluous circumstances. It is sufficient for the modern sportsman to kill a quantity of half-tame pheasants, or to slaughter pigeons without taking any more trouble or risk than is involved in a journey to a London suburb and the discharge of a gun from a fixed standing-point. The difference, in short, between the amusement of the sportsman and the trade of the butcher or poulterer tends to become evanescent; and to all appearance the nobility and gentry will before long be able to derive sufficient amusement by hiring themselves out to prepare the daily supplies of food for the London Market.

There are, however, still vast regions where the amusement may still be enjoyed under something of its old form. There are lions and rhinoceroses in Africa, tigers in India; and, we might be disposed to add, buffaloes and grislies in America. Have we not all pored in our childhood over the pages of Fenimore Cooper? Who does not cherish a warm affection for the admirable Natty Bumpo and his red-skinned companions? We have wondered at the marvellous precision of the backwoodsman's rifle and the superhuman instinct by which the savage tracked his prey through the haunts of his deadliest enemies. We know of course that the social condition of the Far West has undergone a great revolution. The noble savage has dwindled into a drunken, disreputable hanger-on of civilization; the backwoodsman is being rapidly supplanted by the gentlemen whose peculiarities give an original flavour to the pages of Bret Harte. The railway is a convenient substitute for the war path of the original Indian. And yet, great and rapid as is the change, we had fancied that the remoter parts of the American continent still included vast territories where the adventurous traveller might find a touch of romance lingering amongst the prairies or the gorges of the Rocky Mountains. Perhaps it may be so; but we have received a severe shock to our faith. Already, it seems, a vast section of the West is in process of annexation to cockneydom. A certain Mr. Schaller, the representative of the Burlington and Missouri River Railway Company, has circulated a document only too well calculated to dispel any fond illusions. A grand buffalo-hunt, he informs us, is to take place in Nebraska during the ensuing autumn; this hunt is to be "in every way suited" -not, alas! to the Western hunter or to the Red Indian—but "to the nobility and gentry of Great Britain." For the trifling sum of ninety guineas any member of those favoured classes may enjoy seven weeks' pleasure. He will cross the Atlantic, proceed in palace cars from New York to Chicago, view the burnt city, and then travel in a train, to which a dining-room car will be attached, to the home of the buffalo. During his adventurous chase he will be followed by an "efficient corps of cooks" with tents, beds, grooms, and "everything generally found in a first-class hotel." All arrangements have been made to give the party "the greatest amount of pleasure with the least possible trouble," or, in fact, to enable the nobility and gentry to fancy themselves at Hurlingham with the single difference that a buffalo presents a larger mark than a pigeon. It is supposed that some members of the party will be troubled with an inconvenient amount of conscience. To meet this possible case, waggons will be provided to carry "trophies of the chase," such as elk horns and buffalo skins. The more sensible sportsmen will probably purchase their stock of trophies in New York or Liverpool. With touching modesty Mr. Schaller concludes by saying—"I may possibly accompany the party, as well as Mr. Dawson, *but* nothing will be left undone to ensure the comfort of the travellers." We can only interpret this in accordance with the rules of grammar by supposing that Mr. Schaller is delicately hinting that, even if he accompanies the party, he will not make his society obtrusive. Probably, in such an aristocratic gathering, the members of the expedition will insist upon having it understood that nobody, even if he were Chin-gach-gook himself, should speak to them without an introduction. Finally, we have to observe that ladies may be admitted to share in this refined amusement by paying ten guineas more than the price fixed for gentlemen. A few additional regulations which might be suggested are left to the natural tastes of the gallant sportsmen. Nobody would of course venture to show himself without kid gloves, and every one will dress for dinner. To save unnecessary trouble and disappointment, the buffaloes will be induced to present themselves in the neighbourhood of the camp at an hour which will permit of a comfortable cigar after breakfast; and a proper interval will be allowed for luncheon. Some things of course must be a little rough on a first experiment; but in another year or two an expedition to Nebraska will be attended with no more discomfort than a journey to Ascot. It is to be hoped that game-laws may be passed providing against an excessive slaughter; and we shall then have every reason to hope that the Nebraska buffalo-hunt may become part of the recognized programme for the Parliamentary recess. Nothing—for we find ourselves unable to avoid the recognized formula—could do more to promote international amenities; the representatives of the two nations will acquire the habit of aiming their rifles at a common foe instead of firing at each other; and there is no greater bond of alliance than when two strong men agree to suppress a weak neighbour. Moreover, the mere sight of a British nobleman is known to produce a strong effect upon Republican nerves; and the more intimate Americans become with so admirable a type of humanity the more they will admire the institutions which have favoured his growth. Who knows but that after the fine old English gentleman has been watched by these democrats at his amusements, they may think about setting up a House of Lords?

It is not for us to find any fault with a plan so carefully organized and so admirably adapted to the taste of the British public. There is, however, one suggestion which forcibly occurs to us. The country, as we have seen, is being rapidly reduced into decent order. There are, as Mr. Schaller informs us in capital letters, no hostile Indians in Nebraska whatever; none of the sportsmen need be afraid of leaving their scalps in exchange for a buffalo skin; and doubtless there will be a general feeling of gratitude to our cousins for the completeness with which they have removed one of the greatest nuisances of the country. Perhaps their primary object in carrying out this reform was not the convenience of English sportsmen, but the result is the same so far as we are concerned. The only Indians now left are certain friendly Pawnees and others, who in character are something between gipsies and gamekeepers. And yet, though this removes one great objection to the region of the chase, we feel that the Western States are not yet up to a European standard in point of comfort. There are many little hardships which it will be impossible entirely to obviate; mosquitoes have survived the Indians, and the cooks—unless they are transported bodily from New York or Paris—are likely to be distinctly inferior to those of an English club. It therefore becomes worth while to consider whether, instead of transporting the nobility and gentry, with all the paraphernalia which are necessary to their comfort, to the haunts of the game, it would not be better to bring the game to the nobility and gentry. One of the earliest successes of the immortal Barnum, if we remember rightly, was a grand buffalo-hunt in the neighbourhood of New York. It is true that on that occasion the show of buffaloes was shabby; but the means of transport have improved since his day. A herd of buffaloes brought to England and exhibited, say, on Chobham ridges or in Epping Forest, would draw such crowds from London that it would be well worth the while of the railway companies to pay the expenses of the transport. Leave to shoot them would of course be sold at a high rate. And moreover, if there were any difficulty about bringing over buffaloes enough, the herd might be satisfactorily filled up by British cattle. A few Smithfield drovers of the old stamp would soon drive them wild enough for all practical purposes, and would be in themselves quite as picturesque figures as the Red Indian of the present day. No patriot should admit that an English short-horn is inferior to an American buffalo; he is about as easy to hit, and the danger incurred in the pursuit would be about equal in the two cases. The objection to killing tame animals has almost vanished already; and if the account of the preparations made for the Nebraska buffalo-hunt are trustworthy, it would appear that the sport is not intended to include the smallest spice of adventure, or to give any opportunity for skill in anything but aiming a rifle. Why not, then, secure the additional comfort which would be easily secured by locating—an American-ism is appropriate—the hunt within these islands?

There is one reason for this which, we must confess, weighs pretty strongly with us. The true object of the expedition is to enable certain persons to kill a number of big bovine animals, which may be done as easily in England as in America. It appears, however, that there are some other creatures in America which are thrown in by way of bonus. Nothing is said of the grisly bear, and we hope that he is as unknown in Nebraska as the hostile Indian, but there are deer, beavers, wild turkeys, and other game. Turkeys are to be found in England, and probably with less trouble, and so are deer; but we have a kind of sentimental affection for the beaver. We were told so many lies about him in our nurseries that we should be sorry for his final extirpation. Very likely he is no more intelligent than a number of other creatures which have by no means his position in that charming collection of fables which we used to call natural history; but yet a kind of halo rests upon him in our imaginations of which we wish that he should have the benefit. He is a sacred animal in a small way, and is associated in our minds with all manner of excellent moral aphorisms. We connect him with the busy bee and the half-reasoning elephant, and a number of other venerable impostors; and we feel as if we should be guilty of gross ingratitude in turning in upon him a host of cockneys with just enough interest in him to take additional pleasure in killing him. The change in the fashion of hats is said to have given him a breathing-space; but when he once comes within the remorseless sway of the genuine British sportsman, he will be extirpated as calmly as though he were a human being. Nothing would apparently be more to the taste of the thoroughbred destructive than the slaughter of the last dodo or great auk, or other representative of an expiring race, for the feat would necessarily remain unique. Much as we love the beaver, however, he is merely an instance of a general principle. Raise the sluices to admit the deluge of cockneydom, and the last faint shadow of romance will disappear from the American wilderness. The pleasures of killing are so great that it is probably vain to protest. Wherever a killable animal is to be found there will the cockney be gathered together, and he will kill more than the animal. He will slay the imaginary beings that still haunt the wild regions of the earth. Before many generations are past there will not be a single eminence above the deluge where the fancy can find room whereon to perch. If it is in one sense useless to complain, it is still impossible not to utter some protest against a more than usually irritating case of annexation of the realm of old romance by the miserable dominion of the prosaic.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1594 Fuxine, Harrington—E. Bates & Co.
1590 Flying Venus, Lomax—E. Bates & Co.
2377 Morning Light, Cousson—Lawrence & Co.
1354 Sir John Mandeville, Mathiss—E. Bates & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1282 Altcar, Harvey—Captain Harvey.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1337 Callixene, Denny—Lawrence & Co.
525 Esperance (F), Burgalat—The Captain.
948 Malleon Moore, Captain Dickson.
1043 Queen of India, Edwards.
1180 Stewart Lane, Jones—Owen & Okell.
1298 Tennyson, Hawkins—W. Nicol & Co.
1184 Winged Hunter, Panno—Tudor Ice Company.

NOT FIXED.

WOODEN SHIP.

1065 China, Mossman—Finlay, Muir & Co.

IRON SHIPS.

1672 James Livesay, Clark—E. Bates & Co.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgecock—E. Bates & Co.
1284 William Fairbairn, Mackenzie—E. Bates & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1343 China, Perrins—Mails, 19th August.
2950 Nubia, Hall—P. & O. Co.—Mails, 9th August.

FOR KUREACHEE.

Ethiopia, Sanders.

NOT FIXED.

1190 Behar, Dundas—P. & O. Co.
Sir Bartle Frere, Hibbert.

CANAL STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1397 Neera, Coburn—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Cella, Jeffrey.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

1280 Aretusa, Inchiostri—A. C. Gumpert.
Persia, Merrello.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

948 Alabama, Weir—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.—For [Rangoon.
1700 Assyria—B. I. S. N. Co.—For Persian Gulf.
890 Baghdad (s), Templeton—B. I. S. N. Co.—For Cal-
448 Fazal Currim, Nacoda.—For Singapore. [cutta.
380 Fez Rabansee—For Singapore.
830 Futtey Shaw Allum.—For Calcutta.
432 Futtey Sultan, Nacoda.
1341 Himalaya (s), Heasman—B. I. S. N. Co.—For Cal-
620 Hyderee, Ashton. [cutta.
769 Koina (s), Profumo—Essa bin Kalifa.—For Bushire.
681 Mola (s), Hanna.
1124 Munsoory, Lorenzen.—For Rangoon.
585 Night Hawk, McDermott.—For Calcutta.
364 Trazer, Nacoda.—For Chittagong.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Briton, Jago.
Constance, Chapman.
472 Dagmar, Ensor—Steam Tug.
2187 Magdala, Jarvis—(Harbour Defence.)
Manora, Ensor—(Tug.)
308 May Frere, Warner—(Governor's Yacht.)
Semiramis.

A BIT OF ADVICE.—Laugh not at any man for his *nez retroussé* for you never can tell what may turn up.—*Judy.*

ORDERS have been issued for the 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 18th, 34th, 35th, 38th, 39th, and 43rd Regiments of Native Infantry to be armed with Enfield Rifles. This leaves only six regiments of the Bengal Army to receive Enfields when a sufficient supply is available from England.

GEORGE WASHINGTON was once at a dinner party where his host had set him with his back to a fiery red-hot stove. Finding it quite too hot for comfort, after some squirming he beat a retreat for a more comfortable position, at the same time explaining the reason. "Why," said the hostess, jocularly, "I thought an old General like you could stand fire better than that." "I never could stand fire in my rear," replied the General.

WEIGHTS OF BELLS.—The present bells of the Cologne cathedral, which were cast as early as any others, in the middle of the 15th century, weighs—one 12,000lb., the other 22,409 lb. The Kaiser glocke, which will shortly be cast, will be the largest swinging bell in the world; for those at Pekin and Moscow, which are larger, are fixed bells. The diameter on the lower rim will be 13 feet, the height being 17 feet, and weighs 50,000lb. The following are the weights of some of the largest bells in Europe:—Vienna, 36 000lb.; St. Peter (Rome), 38,000lb.; Notre Dame de Paris, 34,000lb.; "Big Ben," 32,340lb.; and Erfurt, 27,936lb. According to the German papers, the Emperor has made a "munificent and truly imperial gift" by sending 22 French guns from the Strasburg park to be molten into the "Kaiserglocke," which is to hang in the south campanile. The weight of these guns is 500 cwt., valued at £3,740.

FOR CLEANING PLATE
USE
GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.
(NON-MERCURIAL.)

This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies altogether unequalled by any article ever introduced for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 500 LEADING FIRMS which accompany each box. Sold by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c., and by

THE INVENTOR,
J. GODDARD, Leicester.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—

	Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d. do.
,, 3 do.	1s. 10 15/16d. do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
,, demand	1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 11/16d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 11/16d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 6th August 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE. | MADRAS.
LAHORE. | AGRA.
HONGKONG | SHANGHAI.
EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, one PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 12 horse-power, with 2 cylinders (8½ in. diam.), and enlarged fire-box, complete, by Messrs. RUSTON, PROCTOR and Co.

One PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 10 Horse-power, with cylinders (7½ inches diam.), fitted and in other respects similar to above.

For particulars apply to

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
A FEW REAMS of first quality CREAM LAID DEMY, 21 lbs.—size 23 by 17½ inch.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World.

RIMMEL'S IRLANO-IRLANDE, VANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB, FRANGIPANE, and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

RIMMEL'S DUGONG OIL SOAP, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, HONEY, WINDSOR, and other TOILET SOAPS.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER COSTUME AND FLORAL CRACKERS, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S VIOLET, ROSE-LEAF, RICE, and other TOILET POWDERS. A liberal allowance to Shippers.

EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard Des Italiens, Paris; and 76, King's Road, Brighton.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by all and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railway—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travelers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co., and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
Outacamund ..." Observer" Office.
Umballa .....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Alexandria .....D. Robertson & Co.
London.....G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

Just Published, Price Rs. 2, Per Post Rs. 2-4.
Uniform with "Lays of Ind."

MESS STORIES by "Tim Daly,"
Reprinted from the *Madras Times*.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE CELEBRATED FUTTEHGURH TENTS.—Messrs. RATEE RAM & Co. beg to inform the Public in general that they are prepared to supply DURBAR TENTS and CAMP EQUIPAGE, made of the very best materials, with latest improvements in shape and style. They are manufactured by their Futtehgurh Tent Manufacturing Company and are guaranteed to be the best in India.

For particulars and detailed Price List apply to our Agents,

MESSRS. GORDON AND ESSAI,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND OUTFITTERS AGENTS,
Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN FLOUR, VERY BEST QUALITY, per bag Rs. 25.

CHAMPAGNE, PERRIER-JOUET & Co.'s PALE DRY CREAMING, per dozen Rs. 35.

SHERRY, LIVINGSTON & NIVEN'S, Bombay bottled, per dozen Rs. 20.

PREPARED BOARDS, TONGUED and GROOVED, White Wood, ¼ by 6½ in., ½ by 6½ in., and 1 by 6 in.:—Also undressed 1 by 11 in.

PAPER:—*Printing* ROYAL, DOUBLE ROYAL, SUPER ROYAL and DOUBLE DEMY.—*Hand-made* and *Machine-made* of various sizes for writing.—Also Brown *Casing* and glazed *Backing* for Spinning Mills, and glazed *Cartridge* for Account Books &c.

For sale at the Office of

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

TO RAILWAYS, BUILDERS, &c.—Large quantities of CEMENT being imported into the Indian Market, inferior in quality and short in quantity, we hereby give notice that we have always on sale through our Consignees, Messrs. HUGH D. FISHER & Co., BEST KENT PORTLAND CEMENT in full sized barrels of 420 lbs., also ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER of PARIS, &c.

HILTON, ANDERSON & Co.,
Agents, HUGH D. FISHER & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

Testimonials can be had on application and Contracts for shipment entered into.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY, HARNESS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, availing himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE.

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irregation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in perference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Ravee Bridge Division—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this season with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 6" cylinder at over thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand.

"R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows:—

Of 2 Cubic feet capacity	..	..	Rs. 100 0 0
4 ,,	,,	..	,, 125 0 0
6 ,,	,,	..	,, 150 0 0
8 ,,	,,	..	,, 175 0 0
10 ,,	,,	..	,, 200 0 0

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.,
19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business:—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contracts for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Bonds, Furloughs, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and Sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical, Services, Messes and Mess Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly supplied. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN,
Manager.
156, LEADENHALL STREET, } LONDON.
23, REGENT STREET, }
10, NORTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their ught may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Superfine wheat flour	
Best sizing do	Fresh.
Sizing do	
Kerosine Oil, best quality.	
Best Europe Canvas.	
Peacock's and Melanes's Anti-fouling Composition.	
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.	
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.	
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.	
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.	
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.	
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.	Paper for Milluse.
Bundling Twine.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOURISHMENT
FOR
INVALIDS AND INFANTS.

The following Extracts, prepared by Liebig's process as described in the German Pharmacopœia, from fresh selected meats, are perfect in flavour, and well suited for sick persons or for very young children.

Liebig's Nutritive Extract, per bottle..... .....Rs. 1 8, 3, and 5 0
Kemp's Extract of Chicken, prepared from Flesh and Bones, per pot ... 3 8
Kemp's Extract of Chicken, prepared from Flesh only, per bottle 3 0

These admirable Foods are now resorted to in all cases where sustenance is required for an invalid who is absolutely unable to take or retain any other food. The ordinary Liebig's Extract will bear no comparison whatever with these preparations, which are taken with the greatest zest when everything